

GENERIC NAME:

FUROSEMIDE

112.13

BRAND NAME: Lasix

CLASS: loop diuretic

Mechanism of Action:

Pharmacologic: Inhibits electrolyte reabsorption in the ascending Loop of Henle. Promotes excretion of sodium, potassium, chloride. Vasodilation increases venous capacitance and decreases afterload.

Clinical: Diuresis

Indications and Field Use:

Pulmonary edema; congestive heart failure

Contraindications:

Anuria (relative)

Hypovolemia

Hypotension

Adverse Reactions:

May exacerbate hypovolemia

Hyperglycemia (due to hemoconcentration)

Hypokalemia

May decrease the response to pressors

NOTES ON ADMINISTRATION

Incompatibilities/Drug Interactions:

Increased effects with other antihypertensives

Adult Dosage:

On oral furosemide therapy: Consider initial dose of 2 times daily oral dose, if no effect in 20 minutes may double initial dose.

Not on oral furosemide therapy: 0.5-1 mg/kg to a maximum of 2 mg/kg (usually 20-40 mg) IV slowly.

Pediatric Dosage:

1 mg/kg IV slowly

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Routes of Administration:

Slow IV push

Onset of Action:

5 minutes (vasodilation)

Peak Effects:

20-60 minutes (diuresis)

Duration of Action:

Variable

Dosage Forms/Packaging:

20 mg/2 mL ampule, vial, syringe
40 mg/4 mL ampule, vial, syringe
100 mg/10 mL ampule, vial, syringe

Arizona Drug Box Supply Range:

PARAMEDIC:	4 (20 mg/2 mL) or 4 (40mg/4mL) or 2 (100mg/10mL)
INTERMEDIATE:	4 (20 mg/2 mL) or 4 (40mg/4mL) or 2 (100mg/10mL)

Special Notes:

- > Ototoxicity and resulting deafness can occur.
- > Since furosemide is a sulfonamide derivative, it may induce allergic reactions in patients with sensitivity to sulfonamides (sulfa drugs).